The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8249 號九十四百二千八第 光緒十年五月初六日 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 30TH, 1884. 五拜禮 號十三月五英昔香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 29, DE BAY, British steamer, 1,083, W. C. Syder, Nagasaki 24th May, General.—MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. Co.

May 29, AMATISTA, British steamer, 522, T. Hamlin, Cebu 21st May, and Iloilo 25th, Hemp and Sapanwood.—RUSSELL & Co.

May 29, YANGTSZE, British steamer, 788, F. Schulz, Shanghai 25th May, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

May 29, ROSSLYN, British steamer, 1,049, J. McKechnie, Amoy and Swatow 28th May, General.—BUN HIN & Co.

May 29, YUNG PO, Chinese g-bt., from Pang-hu 27th May.

May 29, DOUGLAS, British steamer, 982, Sam. Ashton, Swatow 28th May, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

MAY 29TH.

Rosslyn, British str., for Singapore.
Nicoya, British bark, for Takao.
Nam-vian, French str., for Haiphong.

DEPARTURES.

May 29, PALOS, American gunboat, for Canton.
May 29, DJEMNAH, French str., for Europe, &c.
May 29, ANTON, German str., for Hoihow.
May 29, FOOKSANG, British str., for Swatow.
May 29, SIGNAL, German str., for Wladivostock.
May 29, NAEVSINK, Amr. bark, for Portland, Or.
May 29, MELROSE, Amr. ship, for Victoria, B.C.
May 29, YANGTSZE, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Amatista*, str., from Cebu, &c.—1 Chinese.

Per *Yangtsze*, str., from Shanghai.—Captain Lord, Messrs. Sinclair and Samson, 3 Europeans, and 33 Chinese.

Per *Douglas*, str., from Swatow.—45 Chinese.

Per *Rosslyn*, str., from Amoy, &c.—Mr. P. Ronest, and 4 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Namoa*, str., for Foochow.—Mr. and Mrs. O'Dell.

Per *Djemnah*, str., from Hongkong.—For Colombo.—Mr. A. R. Sanders. For Marseilles.—Lieuts. de Hedemann and Peter Grove, Messrs. P. Bonnafair, Antoine Elviro, Yasuhiro, Mogih, Mottet, and A. R. Gosden. From Shanghai.—For Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Li Keng Yang, and 1 Chinese. For Port Said.—Mr. B. Urose. For Naples.—Rev. P. Brunr. For Marseilles.—Messrs. E. Taumeyer, Alfred Siemssen, Capt. E. Fournier, and Count von Tattenbach. From Yokohama.—For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Lichman, Messrs. Finlay Macfarlane, Steinacker, K. Nagai, S. Teshima, M. J. Musai, K. Mashima, and G. Mayehwa.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Douglas* reports left Swatow on the 28th inst., and had thick rainy weather, wind from S.E. to S. Steamers *Meifo* and *Polyhymnia* in port.

The British steamer *Amatista* reports left Cebu on the 21st inst., and Iloilo 25th; first part of the passage had light Easterly wind and fine weather; latter part S.W. wind moderate and cloudy with rain.

The British steamer *Yangtsze* reports left Shanghai on the 25th inst. From Shanghai to Namki had moderate breeze and cloudy sky; from thence to port had light and unsteady winds and fog with rain showers alternately.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Hindoo	Hongkong	April 11
Glenroy (s.)	Shanghai	April 12
Anteror (s.)	Shanghai	April 15

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date.)

Aura	Cardiff	Oct. 15
Medina	Cardiff	Nov. 26
Medora	Cardiff	Nov. 30
Heinrich	Cardiff	Dec. 1
Else	Cardiff	Dec. 3
Honanwar	L'pool via Cardiff	Dec. 3
George	Cardiff	Dec. 14
Andrew Jackson	Cardiff	Dec. 20
Marinin	Cardiff	Dec. 30
Forest King	Penarth	Jan. 1
Jupiter	Antwerp	Jan. 9
Adele	Cardiff	Jan. 13
Leonora	Cardiff	Jan. 16
Macedon	Cardiff	Feb. 1
Schiller	Cardiff	Feb. 2
General Domville	Cardiff	Feb. 25
Governor Tilley	Penarth	Feb. 25
Metapedia (s.)	Middlesborough	Feb. 27
Jupiter	Flushing	Feb. 27
Vespasian (s.)	Liverpool	Feb. 29
Cairo (s.)	Hamburg	Mar. 15
Guy C. Cross	Penarth	Mar. 15
Lord Jeffrey (s.)	Glasgow	Mar. 18
Nankin (s.)	Newcastle	Mar. 18
Governor Goodwin	Penarth	Mar. 22
South America	L'pool via Cardiff	Mar. 25
Canton (s.)	Cardiff	Mar. 26
Papa	Hamburg	Mar. 29
Glenartney (s.)	Greenock	Mar. 29
Allahabad	Penarth	April 1
Radnorshire (s.)	Antwerp via L'don	April 3
Eildenhope (s.)	Cardiff	April 4
Undine	L'pool via Cardiff	April 7
Anchises (s.)	London	April 8
Milan	Plymouth	April 8
Athiol (s.)	Cardiff	April 9
Hydra	L'pool via Cardiff	April 9
Prinzregent	London	April 12
Joo Chiat	Penarth	April 12
Glenogle	Newcastle	April 15
Ardlamont	Newcastle	April 15
Ardgowan	Penarth	April 15
Glenfruin	Newcastle	April 15
Glenlyon	Newcastle	April 15
Glenavon	Cardiff	April 16
Ardmore	Cardiff	April 16
Ardlussa	Penarth	April 16
Glenogil	Hongkong	April 17
Glenfalloch	Penarth	April 17
Glenroy (s.)	Newcastle	April 18
Glenalmond	Newcastle	April 18
Glenshiel	Newcastle	April 18
Glenfarg	Newcastle	April 18
Glensanda	Newcastle	April 18
Glenmore	Penarth	April 19
Glenogle	Newcastle	April 22
Glencoe	Penarth	April 22
Glenlivet	Penarth	April 22
Glenfruin	Penarth	April 22
Glenavon	Penarth	April 22
Glenlyon	Penarth	April 22
Glenogil	Penarth	April 22
Glenfalloch	Penarth	April 22
Glenroy	Penarth	April 22
Glenalmond	Penarth	April 22
Glenshiel	Penarth	April 22
Glenfarg	Penarth	April 22
Glensanda	Penarth	April 22
Glenmore	Penarth	April 22
Glenogle	Penarth

INTIMATIONS.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT EIGHT PER CENT. LOAN OF 1881. SECOND DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity with the stipulation contained in the Bonds of this Loan, the following Numbers of Bonds to be paid off at Par at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, in Hongkong, on the 24th day of May, 1884, when the interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this day Drawn at the Office of the said Corporation in Hongkong, in the presence of Mr. GEORGE ROBERT JOHNSTON, Chief Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

1096 BONDS NOS.:—

7	15	24	28	39	47	54
64	69	76	86	95	101	112
118	124	132	140	149	157	165
171	181	189	193	201	211	218
231	233	245	255	261	268	277
284	292	299	305	318	328	335
341	347	357	368	375	379	385
396	403	415	419	425	433	445
456	464	470	477	488	491	500
506	516	526	534	538	548	559
562	569	577	590	598	604	613
623	632	640	642	653	661	668
675	685	693	700	712	720	725
733	743	748	756	767	774	780
792	795	803	812	821	825	833
842	855	863	865	876	884	889
903	908	917	926	933	939	948
957	966	971	980	989	997	1002
1013	1021	1030	1040	1047	1054	1064
1069	1074	1087	1093	1099	1109	1116
1126	1134	1142	1149	1156	1165	1172
1189	1188	1197	1206	1209	1219	1229
1240	1247	1251	1261	1271	1277	1286
1291	1303	1312	1317	1322	1331	1341
1350	1353	1368	1374	1378	1389	1399
1406	1414	1421	1430	1439	1447	1453
1459	1470	1478	1487	1493	1499	1508
1518	1525	1533	1540	1548	1559	1567
1572	1581	1589	1594	1603	1612	1619
1627	1635	1643	1652	1658	1666	1676
1683	1691	1699	1707	1715	1725	1735
1740	1745	1753	1764	1769	1781	1788
1796	1803	1811	1819	1829	1833	1841
1849	1860	1866	1875	1886	1890	1899
1906	1915	1923	1932	1938	1946	1957
1961	1971	1979	1987	1993	2001	2010
2018	2026	2035	2048	2054	2058	2066
2078	2087	2096	2102	2109	2120	2125
2133	2140	2148	2158	2165	2169	2179
2186	2198	2204	2211	2219	2227	2235
2241	2251	2259	2268	2274	2284	2293
2300	2305	2320	2324	2332	2339	2350
2353	2363	2371	2383	2388	2395	2405
2415	2421	2430	2439	2447	2455	2462
2472	2474	2483	2489	2500	2509	2513
2524	2530	2539	2549	2557	2564	2573
2577	2586	2596	2603	2615	2617	2625
2633	2644	2653	2664	2666	2675	2683
2693	2702	2710	2715	2726	2733	2738
2749	2757	2763	2770	2781	2788	2796
2805	2814	2819	2827	2836	2844	2850
2858	2871	2875	2882	2894	2899	2908
2917	2925	2933	2942	2945	2954	2963
2974	2980	2989	2996	3004	3010	3022
3028	3037	3046	3053	3061	3070	3077
3088	3095	3104	3110	3120	3124	3135
3144	3149	3160	3168	3172	3184	3190
3195	3204	3214	3221	3229	3236	3245
3251	3259	3271	3277	3284	3291	3299
3308	3314	3324	3331	3340	3347	3354
3364	3370	3384	3391	3394	3403	3410
3417	3426	3434	3442	3451	3461	3470
3476	3485	3492	3499	3510	3515	3522
3532	3538	3551	3555	3567	3573	3579
3588	3600	3603	3610	3620	3628	3635
3643	3650	3658	3669	3676	3682	3692
3700	3706	3717	3728	3733	3741	3747
3755	3762	3770	3778	3786	3799	3802
3809	3818	3827	3836	3843	3851	3859
3869	3876	3884	3893	3898	3912	3916
3926	3929	3943	3948	3957	3963	3971
3980	3986	3997	4006	4015	4021	4029
4038	4047	4054	4063	4072	4079	4088
4091	4101	4109	4116	4122	4132	4142
4148	4160	4163	4170	4184	4190	4199
4203	4214	4220	4225	4236	4245	4254
4262	4270	4276	4285	4289	4300	4309
4314	4324	4331	4338	4351	4354	4362
4372	4381	4390	4397	4403	4409	4420
4429	4434	4443	4454	4461	4469	4476
4483	4493	4500	4507	4518	4524	4534
4542	4549	4556	4564	4573	4580	4588
4597	5606	4609	4619	4628	4638	4646
4653	4660	4670	4678	4686	4694	4703
4709	4719	4724	4733	4743	4750	4756
4765	4774	4784	4786	4797	4803	4812
4819	4830	4836	4843	4852	4861	4872
4873	4884	4891	4899	4906	4917	4927
4930	4941	4947	4955	4963	4971	4979
4987	4994	5004	5015	5022	5027	5036
5043	5050	5057	5070	5075	5086	5092
5098	5107	5120	5123	5130	5140	5148
5154	5162	5171	5182	5189	5193	5202
5213	5219	5227	5233	5243	5251	5263
5266	5276	5282	5291	5299	5312	5315
5325	5332	5342	5350	5353	5364	5371
5379	5387	5399	5403	5415	5420	5427
5435	5443	5452	5459	5467	5479	5485
5492	5500	5507	5515	5525	5533	5539
5546	5554	5564	5573	5581	5585	5593
5602	5612	5624	5625	5639	5644	5654
5659	5666	5677	5683	5691	5700	5708
5714	5724	5734	5741	5750	5757	5763
5773	5780	5791	5795	5805	5811	5817
5832	5839	5843	5854	5861	5871	5877
5884	5889	5900	5908	5917	5926	5934
5941	5945	5956	5965	5974	5981	5992
5998	6006	6009	6019	6028	6037	6042
6049	6062	6069	6075	6081	6095	6099
6109	6115	6123	6131	6142	6151	6160
6163	6172	6182	6189	6197	6205	6213
6223	6229	6237	6246	6252	6262	6269
6275	6283	6293	6300	6308	6316	6324
6333	6342	6348	6359	6367	6372	6377
6391	6394	6407	6413	6420	6431	6435
6444	6456	6461	6468	6478	6483	6490
6498	6506	6514	6525	6536	6537	6548
6557	6564	6572	6579	6587	6594	6607
6612	6620	6628	6635	6645	6652	6659
6667	6676	6683	6689	6700	6707	6715
6723	6735	6739	6747	6756	6763	6770
6778	6786	6796	6804	6810	6821	6830
6837	6844	6853	6864	6867	6875	6883
6891	6899	6908	6914	6922	6932	6939
6947	6954	6965	6979	6979	6988	6995
7004	7016	7020	7028	7036	7042	7052
7059	7067	7076	7084	7092	7101	7108
7114	7126	7133	7137	7148	7156	7163
7172	7181	7188	7195	7204	7209	7219
7232	7237	7243	7254	7259	7268	7276
7282	7292	7300	7307	7314	7327	7333
7340	7348	7354	7364	7371	7379	7387
7399	7404	7410	7421	7429	7437	7442
7452	7461	7467	7475	7483	7491	7500
7508	7515	7525	7536	7538	7546	7554
7565	7571	7581	7589	7594	7605	7612
7618	7627	7635	7643	7651	7660	7667
7675	7688	7691	7700	7707	7716	7724
7731	7744	7747	7755	7763	7775	7779
7786	7794	7807	7813	7818	7828	7837
7847	7855	7864	7872	7880	7884	7891
7900	7910	7914	7921	7931	7940	7946
7956	7963	7973	7989	7987	7998	8005
8013	8021	8029	8036	8046	8052	8062
8069	8076	8086	8095	8102	8110	8117
8125	8136	8139	8149	8156	8161	8173
8181	8189	8197	8204	8215	8220	8231
8237	8245	8252	8262	8269	8276	8281
8293	8299	8309	8316	8324	8333	8341
8351	8357	8364	8371	8378	8389	8397
8405	8413	8419	8431	8438	8443	8451
8458	8467	8479	8486	8492	8501	8510
8515	8525	8533	8540	8550	8558	8566
8576	8589	8587	8595	8604	8611	8621
8630	8637	8645	8653	8664	8668	8679
8683	8691	8703	8709	8718	8721	8732
8742	8751	8755	8768	...	...	...

For Shanghai Taels 500 each.=Shanghai Taels 548,000.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Signed) G. R. JOHNSTON,
Chief Accountant.

Countersigned,
A. B. JOHNSON,
Notary Public,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 28th day of March, 1884. [1000

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT LOAN OF 1881.

The INTEREST due 24th day of May current, of the above LOAN, together with the BONDS DRAWN for Redemption, will be PAID at the Office of this Corporation on and after that date.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
Agents issuing the Loan,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1884. J[1001

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
ÆRATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [23

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 30TH, 1884.

MR. FORD's report recently published gives an interesting account of the afforestation work carried on in the Colony during last year, together with a summary of the total result of previous years' planting operations. The Colony has good reason to congratulate itself on the success which has attended this work. Already a great change has been wrought in the appearance of the island and every succeeding year the improvement will become more striking, the barren slopes being gradually covered with young forests. No one can walk along the Pokfolum-road, the Shaukiwan-road, or up to the Peak without observing the appearance of freshness and beauty which the plantations have imparted to the formerly bare hillsides. A considerable portion of the island is unavailable for planting, large spaces having to be reserved for the water-sheds, while on some exposed ridges and other parts planting offers no prospect of success. Deducting these we believe about half the available ground is now covered with trees, but a large proportion of those recently planted are as yet too young to attract attention when viewed from a distance. Perhaps about from eight to ten years may be required to complete the main work of afforestation, after which the attention of the department will be confined to the conservation of the forests and their improvement by the introduction of different varieties of timber. The plantations consist for the most part of the China pine, but already a good number of other trees of various kinds have been introduced, about twenty-five thousand being planted last year alone. The pine is the most useful tree for rapidly clothing the hills, and from an economical point of view also we think it will turn out valuable. During the past year two of the Mount Gough and two of the Bowrington plantations were systematically thinned for the first time. 4,678 trees were sold as they stood and were felled by the purchaser and split up to be resold as fuel. As the plantations grow the thinnings will go a long way to supply the Colony with its own firewood, and some of the timber will no doubt be found available for building operations. A good supply of the seeds of the Chinese varnish tree, the report informs us, were sown. This is a tree of considerable economic importance, the oil it yields being in much demand amongst the Chinese. The valuable cassia lignea tree has also been successfully introduced. This was a result of Mr. Fenn's botanical expedition up the West River in 1882. Another expedition attended with very satisfactory results was made last year; and the Government may fairly be expected to continue to provide funds for the gradual botanical exploration of South China, both with the view of enriching our plantations and gardens with trees and plants valuable either for their beauty or economic importance, and also for the furtherance of science.

Returning to the planting operations carried on last year, we find that a few plants of both the Chinese and Indian tea shrubs were planted as an experiment. Some seeds of the tea-oil plant were also sown, and the coffin wood tree continues to thrive. A large number of other trees, including gums and oaks, are being interspersed amongst the plantations and will afford a pleasing variety to the landscape. The primary object of afforestation in Hongkong is to improve the appearance of the island and its hygienic and climatic conditions. If the forests can be made to yield a revenue, that is an incidental advantage to be received with great satisfaction, but even although no return whatever could be expected the the prosecution of the work would be none the less imperative. We recently saw suggested in a contemporary a very simple experiment to illustrate the advantages of afforestation. If water be poured over a bare table it immediately runs off and in a short time the table is dry again. If, however, the table be covered with moss the water trickles off very slowly and the table will remain damp for days. The same results follow on rain falling in a country possessing forests and in an arid country respectively. Hongkong is but a small place and its climatic conditions are in the main determined by those of the neighbouring mainland, but even with such a limited area to operate upon we believe it possible to effect some modification, and in the event of a long drought in the hot season—an event which happily seldom occurs, but which is excessively painful when it does—the value of the plantations from this point of view would make itself signally apparent. One other part of Mr. FORD's report invites remark. In the streets and roads of the colony there are upwards of 3,600 trees under the management of the department which, if placed at an uniform distance of thirty feet apart, would represent an avenue often miles in length. Unfortunately every year sees a diminution of the large trees in the streets, many having to be removed to allow of the erection of verandahs, of street alterations, etc. It is to be regretted that the streets of Hongkong are so narrow that when verandahs are built over the pathways no room remains for trees. The system now generally followed in cities and towns where space is available is to make the roads of sufficient width to allow of the planting of a row of trees down the middle. This affords a grateful shade without interfering with the houses. Mr. FORD suggests that if the Praya extension scheme be carried out it might be considered whether a row of trees could not be planted along the centre of the roadway; also that when new streets and roads are laid out, as for instance at the reclamation works at Causeway Bay, sufficient width should be given to them to allow of the proper planting of shade trees. This recommendation is one that should receive careful attention at the hands of the Government.

The American barque *W. W. Crapo*, was to have left Cebu on or about the 24th instant with a cargo of hemp for New York.

The P. and O. steamer *Massilia*, with the next outward English mail, left Singapore for Hongkong at 5 p.m. on the 28th instant.

A verdict of accidental death was returned yesterday afternoon at an inquest held on the body of the Chinawoman who was killed by a fall of earth and stones on the hillside above Bonham-road on Tuesday.

We are requested to announce that the Peak Church Services will commence on Sunday, the 1st June, the hour to be 5.30 p.m. A collection will be made after the service on Sunday towards paying off a debt of about $100.

The two Chinese charged with murder at Yaumati were yesterday again before the Police Court, on remand. No further evidence was taken, and the prisoners were committed to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court, their defence being reserved.

Mr. Moreno does not appear to have relinquished his scheme for laying a trans-Pacific cable from California to the Far East, judging from the following paragraph taken from the San Francisco *Call*:—"Signor Celso Cæsar Moreno has arrived in New York from Italy for the purpose of obtaining from the Government an extension of his charter for the trans-Pacific cable from California to the Sandwich Islands, Japan, and China."

A shooting match will take place to-morrow afternoon between eight members of the Police Force and a like number of the Sergeants of the Royal Artillery. The distances are 200, 300, and 500 yards, seven shots at each range, any position; marking, military regulation; weapon, the regulation Martini-Henry carbine. The challenge emanated from the Police, whose team is composed of the following:—Inspectors Thomson and Quincey; Sergeants Robertson, Butlin, Kemp, Mann, and McKay; and Constable Cameron.

A truthful geographer and historian, in a special letter to the Press from the neighbourhood, tells us that Sarawak is a deadly dull place. From his account we should say it must be. He tells us that it rains there every day, the rainfall being as much as 200 inches in the year. Then there is, he complains, no society. A Yankee on a "prospecting" expedition once asked the only settler on a bit of land he had bought on speculation what sort of place it was. "Very good, stranger," said the settler, "but we badly want two things—water and good society." "Why," answered the visitor, "that is exactly what is wanted in ——," a place we never refer to. At Sarawak they can console themselves for the want of society by the superabundance of water.—*Japan Mail.*

At Hoihow, we learn from the Customs Report, foreign medicines, principally of Hongkong compounding,—more especially a solution of quinine,—are gaining a firm footing in the market. By no means the least pleasing feature of the import columns is the evident growing appreciation of soap and perfumery. Towels, too, are finding favour, not so much for drying purposes as for the purpose of making a loose fitting, sleeveless under-vest, the tight-fitting singlet not coming up to the Hainanese idea of what is comfortable. With regard to matches the report states:—The large decrease in the quantity of matches, together with the large re-exportation, points plainly to the fact that the native is losing confidence in the efficiency of the modern means of ignition, and is going back to his more primitive and troublesome flint and steel, a further proof of which is the increased importation of flint stones. The only way I have of accounting for the retrogression was that in 1881, for the first time, and frequently since, an undoubtedly cheaper but decidedly inferior match of apparently Japanese origin was introduced into Hoihow to share the trade with the celebrated Swedish matches already in much demand. The labels on this new introduction were also fac-similes of those on the better known "Tändsticker." It is only on the closest examination that the foreign eye can detect the difference; what must then be the difficulty to the Chinaman utterly unacquainted with the foreign character? This similarity armed the hawker with the means of disposing of his cheaper goods at the higher rates, and he was in nowise slow in taking advantage of such an opportunity. All safety matches in square boxes are now treated with suspicion, but there is still a sale for the round boxes of sulphurous matches of Austrian manufacture.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 28th May.

THE DERBY.

The race for the Derby resulted in a dead heat between—

St. Gatien } Harvester }	1
Queen o'Scots	2
Adelaide filly	3

The stakes were divided.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAMER "POSANG" ASHORE.

We regret to have to add another to the rather lengthy list of marine disasters this year. A telegram was received from Shanghai yesterday by the general managers (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer *Posang* had gone ashore at the Fisherman's Group of islands, near Chusan. The passengers and specie were saved. Assistance has been sent from Shanghai, but the safety of the vessel is uncertain.

The *Posang* left Hongkong on the 22nd inst. for Shanghai *viâ* Swatow, which latter port she left on the 24th. She had on board one saloon passenger (Miss Mitchell) one European and about one hundred native deck passengers. The specie on board amounted to about $22,000. She had only two chests of opium. It is to be hoped that the vessel may yet be got off.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon, when there were present:—

His Excellency the Governor, Sir GEORGE FERGUSSON BOWEN, G.C.M.G.
Hon. J. RUSSELL, Acting Chief Justice.
Hon. F. STEWART, Acting Colonial Secretary.
Hon. E. L. O'MALLEY, Attorney-General.
Hon. A. LISTER, Colonial Treasurer.
Hon. J. M. PRICE, Surveyor-General.
Hon. H. G. THOMSETT, Harbour Master.
Hon. P. RYRIE.
Hon. W. KESWICK.
Hon. T. JACKSON.
Hon. F. D. SASSOON.
Hon. WONG SHING.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCE.

A minute by the Governor was read recommending the Council to vote the sum of $200 for the erection of a 60 foot mast, with yard arm, &c., at the Tsim Tsa Tsui Police Station, for police and storm signals.

On the motion of the ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY, the recommendation was referred to the Finance Committee.

Certain votes recommended by the Finance Committee were confirmed.

PAPERS.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table the report of the Finance Committee on the correspondence laid before the Council by command of His Excellency the Governor on the subject of the issue of One Dollar Notes.

Hon. W. KESWICK gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he would move that the report should be adopted.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY also laid on the table the Educational Report for 1883.

PIERS AND WHARVES.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL laid upon the table the report of the Law Committee upon the Bills for empowering Mr. F. B. Johnson and Mr. C. P. Chater to construct certain piers and wharves.

On the motion of the Hon. W. KESWICK, the Council went into committee upon the Bills, and certain unimportant alterations were made.

The Hon. W. KESWICK gave notice that at the next meeting he would move that the Bills be read a third time.

THE SHERIFF'S DUTIES.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill for making provision for the performance of certain duties formerly attaching to the office of Sheriff. He said he had previously explained that there were certain duties formerly connected with the office of Sheriff for which express provision had not been made by the Ordinance abolishing that office and it was desirable to provide for the discharge of those duties.

The Bill was read a second time.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that he would move at the next meeting that the Council go into committee upon the Bill.

ADJOURNMENT.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the adjournment of the Council to Thursday next at four p.m.

Carried.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE ON THE ISSUE OF ONE DOLLAR NOTES.

The following is the report of the Finance Committee on the correspondence on the subject of the issue of One Dollar Notes recently presented to the Legislative Council:—

The Finance Committee have carefully considered the whole question of the issue of One Dollar Notes in Hongkong, and have read all the correspondence connected therewith. The Committee have also endeavoured to elicit all the information to be gathered upon the subject and beg to report as follows:—

2.—A more extended issue of One Dollar Notes is most desirable for the convenience of the community, if not absolutely necessary. The Committee consider that the circulation would never exceed $400,000 to $500,000, and that it would be confined to Hongkong, Canton, and Macao. The Committee understand that notes command no extensive circulation at the Coast ports.

3.—The Committee consider the issue of One Dollar Notes by the Government unadvisable under the conditions laid down by the Imperial Treasury, as the local Government could not recoup any portion of the considerable expense of initiating and carrying on a note circulation, and, in view of the serious demands on the revenue of the Colony caused by the extensive public works in progress, the Committee think it undesirable that any permanent addition to expenditure should at present be made. Under these circumstances it may be found practicable to substitute for the plan of a Government issue a scheme submitted by the directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

4.—It would never be possible, in case of a Government issue of notes, to invest any considerable portion of the funds representing such notes, as in the event of pressure on the Government for silver, the Banks would also be pressed, and would probably be unable to purchase Government drafts, even at more than ordinarily remunerative rates. And that times of such pressure might be apprehended is certain. The Committee learn that the Banks here have to be constantly prepared for a drain of silver to Canton and other Chinese ports setting in with great rapidity. A sudden drain of this kind last year is said to have amounted to $5,500,000 in four months. It would seem to be undoubted that combinations to bring about a monetary crisis are not unusual amongst native capitalists.

5.—The proposal of the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is that the Bank should issue as many one dollar notes as may be required, keeping the issue so made entirely separate from the issues of notes of larger denominations, and making it upon an entirely metallic basis. That is to say, the Bank would ear-mark and deposit in a separate vault, the keys of which would be kept by the Colonial Treasurer, a special reserve of Mexican Dollars equal to the full extent of its One Dollar Notes in circulation. By the local Ordinance constituting the Bank (as will be more fully shewn below) this reserve would be, in case of a suspension of payment, inalienable to any other purpose than that of paying the notes. It is evident that this part of the Bank's proposal saves the Government the expense of building a suitable vault and also of guarding it.

6.—The Committee understand that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has a large stock of One Dollar notes in hand, and that the Staff necessary to conduct the issue is already in existence.

7.—The Committee invited the attendance of the Managers of the other Hongkong Banks of Issue and ascertained their views on this matter. It appears, however, that the charters of their Banks do not allow of the issue of One Dollar Notes, nor is there any reasonable probability that they will be so modified as to allow of it. Moreover the shareholders of these Banks have no special liability with regard to their note issue.

8.—As to the security offered by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank over and above the reserve alluded to, it is only necessary to say that the paid-up capital is $7,500,000, the shareholders being liable to an equal amount. The reserve funds are $4,800,000, and with regard to note circulation the shareholders are unlimitedly liable, the claims of note-holders being made, by Ordinance, a first charge upon them. The Section is as follows:—

> The shareholders of the Company shall be subject to unlimited liability in respect of all or any such issues or issue of Bills or Notes, and in case the general assets of the Company are, in the event of the Company being wound up, insufficient to satisfy the claims of both the Note-holders and the general Creditors, then the shareholders of the Company, after satisfying the remaining demands of the Note-holders, shall be liable to contribute towards payment of the debts of the general Creditors a sum equal to the amount received by the Note-holders out of the general assets of the Company.
>
> The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance, Amendment Ordinance, No. 21 of 1882. Sect. 12.

9.—The objection commonly raised against the issue of notes of small value—that they fall into the hands of large classes of ignorant persons, peculiarly liable to panic—is not of much force here, as experience shews that One Dollar Notes are held by shrewd and calculating Chinese, particularly well able to take care of themselves, and moreover there is no likelihood of the circulation attaining any dangerous extent (see par. 2).

10.—Under all the circumstances therefore, the Committee regard the proposal of the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank as safe, and as the best working solution of the problem which has been suggested. The Committee beg to recommend it accordingly, being convinced that it forms the only really practicable means of meeting the pressing wants of the Community.

FREDERICK STEWART,
Chairman.
A. LISTER,
Treasurer.
J. M. PRICE.
H. G. THOMSETT, R.N.
P. RYRIE.
W. KESWICK.
T. JACKSON.
F. D. SASSOON.
WONG SHING.

Council Chamber, Hongkong, 22nd May, 1884.

EDUCATIONAL REPORT FOR 1883.

The following is the report of the Inspector of Schools for 1883:—

Education Department,
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report on Education and the Blue Book Returns for the year 1883.

The total number of Schools, subject to supervision by the Government, amounted in the year 1883 to 87, as compared with 47 in the year 1878, and 36 in the year 1873. The total number of scholars enrolled during the year 1883 in Schools subject to supervision and annual examination by the Government amounted to 5,537, as compared with 3,152 enrolled in the year 1878, and 2,280 enrolled in the year 1873. There are now 51 more Schools and 3,317 more scholars under Government supervision than there were ten years ago. It appears that both the number of Schools under Government supervision in the Colony and the number of scholars attending such Schools have been more than doubled within the last decade.

The Schools subject to Government supervision and examination are popularly distinguished as belonging to two separate classes of Schools, viz., secular Schools and denominational Schools. This distinction is somewhat incorrect and requires, at any rate, considerable qualification.

The so-called secular Schools are Government Schools. They are now 39 in number and subdivided into Government Schools properly so-called, and Government Aided Schools, that is to say, there are Schools (in town and in some villages), organized, controlled and provided for exclusively by the Government, and there are Schools (in some villages), organized and partially controlled by the natives, but aided by the Government (by a monthly grant of $5) and supervised by the Government. These Schools may, in one sense, be called secular Schools, because the predominating tendency of the teaching given in these Schools is non-Christian, for the reason that hardly any of the parents of the children attending these Schools are Christians. But it should be kept in mind that those so-called secular Schools, by using the ordinary text-books or classics of China, give not only a great deal of moral teaching in the sense of Confucianism, but serve also to propagate Chinese ancestral worship and even some of the superstitious tenets of Buddhism and Taoism. They are therefore not strictly secular but in one sense also denominational Schools, though they are popularly referred to as secular Schools.

The so-called denominational Schools, now 48 in number, are either Protestant or Roman Catholic Mission Schools, subsidized by the Government, as Grant-in-Aid Schools, by annual grants given on the principle of payment for definite results as ascertained by annual examination. These denominational Schools are certainly not secular Schools, because the predominating tendency of the teaching given in these Schools is decidedly Christian. But it should be kept in mind that, under the revised Grant-in-Aid Code, which entirely excludes all distinctions secular and denominational or religious teaching, the Government subsidizes all these Schools without regard to any kind of religious teaching, simply and solely in proportion to the actual results obtained in the following subjects, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, composition, algebra, geometry, etc., that is to say, in secular subjects only. As Grant-in-Aid these Schools might therefore, in one sense, be called secular Schools. It must be further understood that all these Grant-in-Aid Schools which give a Chinese education in the Chinese language, being attended by the children of non-Christian Chinese parents, use the ordinary Confucian text-books, the contents of which urge the duties of ancestral worship and the precepts of Confucian morality. Those Chinese school books which contain Buddhist and Taoist teaching are not used in any of these denominational Schools, but the Confucian text-books are used side by side with Christian books. It will thus be seen that the popular distinction of secular and denominational Schools is somewhat vague under the circumstances.

The number of scholars attending the foregoing two classes of Schools, Government Schools and Grant-in-Aid Schools, are well worth comparing, as a practical illustration of the comparative favour the two classes of Schools meet with on the part of the general public of the Colony. The attendance of a School is generally a reliable indicator of the extent to which that School meets a public want.

Referring then, in the first instance, to the Government Schools, or so-called secular Schools, I find we had in the year 1883 in 39 such Schools 2,080 scholars, as compared with 30 such Schools and 2,101 scholars in the year 1878, and 30 such Schools and 1,838 scholars in the year 1873. The present attendance of these secular Government Schools is, therefore, less now than what it was five years ago, and, although since then 9 additional Schools of this class were opened, the present attendance exceeds that of ten years ago merely by 242 scholars. Yet many of these Government Schools have plenty of room to spare, while the Grant-in-Aid Schools are all over-crowded. If the proposed new Central School building had by this time been completed, some 300 scholars would have been added to the number now attending Government Schools. But even this contingency would not have materially altered the aspect of the case as compared with the case of the Grant-in-Aid Schools.

The denominational Grant-in-Aid schools had, in the year 1883, an attendance of 3,517 scholars in 48 Schools, as compared with 1,021 scholars in 17 Schools in the year 1878, and with 442 scholars in 6 Schools in the year 1873. There was, in fact, from year to year, a steady increase of scholars attending these denominational Grant-in-Aid schools during the last ten years, whilst the Government schools, though increased in number, have made but little progress as far as the attendance is concerned. I mentioned above, that the number of scholars attending schools under Government supervision has been more than doubled during the last ten years. I may now add, that this important result is entirely due to the working of the Grant-in-Aid system.

It is a patent fact that this Grant-in-Aid scheme, which was originally devised by Mr. F. Stewart, on the basis of the Education Act of 1871, has met with a most remarkable success, and has practically proved itself peculiarly well adapted, in many respects, to the educational requirements of both the European and Chinese communities of Hongkong. But, such being the case, the question naturally suggests itself, whether the system of subsidizing schools on the basis of definite results, as it is more acceptable to the people, is also less expensive to the Government than the system of providing all the expenses as in the case of Government schools. This is an important question, for, if the Grant-in-Aid system should prove to be cheaper, the further question would at once arise, whether the system of Grants-in-Aid might not be extended so as to apply it to the so-called secular schools as well as to the denominational Schools.

The expenditure involved in the maintenance of our 39 Government Schools with 2,080 scholars amounted, in the year 1883, to $18,680.11 or $8.98 per scholar. This amount does not include the original cost or annual repairs of School-buildings, nor does it include any extraordinary expenditure, nor the cost of the Inspectorate of Schools, the latter being provided for the inspection of both secular and denominational Schools.

In the 48 denominational Schools we had, in the year 1883, a number of 3,517 scholars under instruction, at a cost, to the Government, of $13,754.83, or at the rate of $3.91 per scholar. This amount does not include the cost of the Inspectorate of Schools, nor an extraordinary building-grant of $6,000 given to one of these Schools, nor does it include the money spent on these Schools by the various Missionary Societies supported by contributions from Europe.

It is evident, therefore, that the Grant-in-Aid system is considerably cheaper for the Government and we have therefore to face the question, sooner or later, whether the application of the system of payment for definite results might not be extended to the Government schools and Government aided schools. As regards those Government schools and Government aided sch

of ladies which Lady Bowen very kindly formed and presided over. The needlework of 27 Girls-schools which receive a Grant-in-Aid was brought together and submitted at one and the same time to the examination of this committee. The Italian Convent School naturally distinguished itself by the superiority of its artistic embroidery. The committee, however, very justly proceeded to classify the work done by the schools on the principle that needlework of general utility should, in the case of grants from public funds, be classed higher (*ceteris paribus*), than work which serves but purposes of luxury or decoration. Articles of clothing or of domestic use had therefore, when the work was well executed in detail, a comparatively higher value assigned to them than decorative embroidery. Another guiding principle adopted by the Committee was to take the age of each individual scholar presenting a piece of work for examination as the basis on which to adjudge the relative merit of care and skill exhibited by the execution of the needlework in question. No preference was given to the European style of sewing as compared with the Chinese mode of sewing which differs somewhat owing to the peculiar shape and manipulation of the ordinary Chinese needle. The sum total awarded was about the same as that awarded in former years. The Committee was, on the whole, well satisfied with the quality of the needlework done in the Grant-in-Aid Schools of the Colony. On a future occasion an attempt will be made if practicable, to exhibit the collected needlework of all the Grant-in-Aid Schools in some public building for a day or two, so as to afford the managers and teachers of the schools concerned an opportunity to compare the style and quality of the work of their own respective schools with that of the work done in other schools.

I enclose the usual Tables, I. to XVI., containing Educational Statistics for the year 1883.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

E. J. EITEL, PH.DR.,
Inspector of Schools.

The Honourable W. H. Marsh, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

POLICE COURT.

May 29th.

BEFORE MR. E. MACKEAN.

VAGRANT ARABS.

Eight Arabs were brought up charged by Inspector Grey with wandering abroad, and having no visible means of subsistence.

Inspector Grey said the men came to the Station for help, representing that they had nowhere to go, and no means, and they were given a night's lodging. They said they had embarked at Port Said for Australia. They had been hanging about the town since then, and by direction of the Capt. Superintendent he had arrested them.

One of the men, who spoke Spanish, said they had been deceived; they had embarked for Australia, and had been brought here instead.

The case was adjourned to to-day, the defendants being allowed out.

LARCENY.

Chin Ying, coolie, was charged with stealing two bottles of preserved fruit from the British steamer *Hampshire* on the 28th inst.

The second officer of the steamer Mr. J. Scott, had his attention called to the prisoner, as he was leaving the ship, by the stevedore. He stopped the man and searched him, finding the bottles in his possession.

The prisoner was committed for three weeks' hard labour.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Wong Asing, hawker, was charged with unlawful possession of several articles of clothing on the 25th inst.

A lokang met the prisoner in Wellington-street, carrying a bundle under his arm, and suspecting he had not come by it honestly, he asked the man what he had in the bundle. The defendant threw down the bundle and bolted directly he was questioned, but the constable overhauled him, and took him to the station. Subsequent inquiries made were successful in finding the rightful owner of the effects in a person residing in Gough-street. They had been left with him but a short time before, and he missed them from his house.

The prisoner said he had been discharged from gaol only the day before, and he went to a man to get some money owing him. That individual had no money, so he gave him this lot of clothes.

The lokang stated that he had been tramping round the town with the prisoner to find this man, but he was not to be seen.

The prisoner was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

BEFORE BOTH MAGISTRATES.

EARRING SNATCHING.

Tang Shing, cook, was charged with stealing a pair of earrings from the person of a woman named Wong San.

The woman was in the Po Lok Theatre, and she was just leaving with the rest of the audience when the prisoner came in front of her and snatched her earrings. She raised a cry of "thief," and the man darted down into the basement. P.C. Mitchell was in the building, and he was soon in pursuit. He scoured through the basement, and after a careful search, found the prisoner concealed between two curtains; after a further search he found the earrings, minus one of the jade drops, on a bed near by, and the drops he found in the man's pocket.

The prisoner was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

POCKET PICKING.

Wong Ahung, unemployed, was charged with stealing a $10 note from the person of one Abdool Alli, a fireman belonging to the British steamer *Sikh*, on the 28th inst.

Abdool was in a shop with a friend, bargaining for a blanket he wished to purchase. He had a $10 note in his possession, tied up in the corner of a handkerchief. While bargaining, he felt his pocket touched, and turning sharply round, he saw the prisoner just making off with this handkerchief in his hand. He gave chase, and caught his man before he had covered more than 25 yards, but the handkerchief and note were not then on him, and he had been running among such a lot of Chinese, that it was impossible to know who had received it.

The defendant admitted the theft, but said he gave the handkerchief and money back when caught, which the plaintiff denied. The prisoner also admitted four prior convictions, on one of which, for a similar offence, he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

He was sent to prison for two years' hard labour.

THE LATE AMERICAN MINISTER TO BERLIN.

The *Argonaut* says:—Mr. Sargent terminates his unsuccessful diplomatic career by an enforced resignation of his embassy to Berlin. It was brought about by our very accomplished Secretary of State and President Arthur in such a way as to preserve our friendly relations with Germany and to spare the mortified pride of an embassador who had been found incompetent and unfitted for the place. To us of California, who, from personal acquaintance with Sargent, knew how utterly he was disqualified for his position, and how entirely he was wanting in the essentials of culture, deportment, wealth, and breeding to fill so honourable a post in so distinguished a court as that at Berlin, nothing more would have been required than for the President simply to have recalled him. Those who did not know the moral calibre of this small politician; those who did not know the history of his appointment to Germany, and the intrigue which led to it; and those who, whatever may be the conduct or the character of an American embassador, demand for the country he represents the highest respect—will be glad to think that Mr. Sargent has been recalled in a manner which preserves our friendly relations with the leading power. Of course it was understood that, as he *could* not go to Russia, he *would* not go. As he could not speak Russian, and as he is by no means fluent in the court language, French, it would have been like sending a dumb man, and would have made our Government appear most unspeakably ridiculous. Sargent at the court of the princely Romanoffs, clad only in his deportment, would have been too naked to be respectable. If the offer of a position which he could not accept is grateful and cooling to his wounded pride, and will help to break the force of his fall from the place to which he should never have been elevated, we shall not complain. Gorham, Sargent, and Carr!

WENCHOW.

The following is extracted from a private letter from Wenchow:—"We have had rather a bad case of persecution here lately, and we are not over it yet. The wife of a native brother died, and the neighbours insisted on his performing the usual heathen rites, but he refused, and they would not allow him to take the coffin in, or the corpse out, and he was shut in his house four or five days with the corpse; then he escaped and ran off here. After a few more days, the neighbours got alarmed at the stench of the corpse and caught the other Christians and wanted them to perform the usual rites, but they also refused. Then the neighbours took them and beat them, and tied them up over the stinking corpse till they were almost suffocated, and after the body was put in the coffin, they tied them to the coffin by the queues, and beat them dreadfully."—*The Star in the East.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 29th May.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per steamship *Djemnah*, sailed on the 29th May:—For Continent—583 bales silk, 123 bales waste silk, 4 bales cocoons, 29 cases silks, 1,064 boxes tea, 55½ chests tea, 76 pkgs. tea, and 681 pkgs. sundries. For London—91 bales silk, 26 bales waste silk, 2 cases silks, 6 cases cigars, 1,663 ½-chests tea, 16,627 boxes tea, 383 pkgs. tea, 900 bales hemp, and 316 pkgs. sundries.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	3/8½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/8⅝
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/9
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/9½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/9⅜
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	4.66
Credits, at 4 months' sight	4.76
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight	224½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight	224½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, sight	72¾
Private, 30 days' sight	73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—124 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—$550 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—875 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,425 per share.

Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 141 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—$190 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—$95 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$345 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$65 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—buyers 58 per cent. premium.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$43 per share premium.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—27½ per cent. discount.

China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited—par.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$84 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$145 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—117 per cent. premium.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—nominal.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$90 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—$145 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$100 per share.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—$190 per share.

Selangor Tin Mining Company—$290 per share.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 35 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—½ Premium.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM THE OBS. PALMERSHOE & CO.'S REGISTER.)

May 29th.

[illegible]	9.809
[illegible]	9.784
[illegible]	29.768
Thermometer—9 A.M.	77
Thermometer—1 P.M.	79
Thermometer—4 P.M.	78
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	74
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	73
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	73
Thermometer—Maximum (over night)	77
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	77

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

3RD MAY TO 5TH JUNE, 1884.

			High Water. Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	Low Water. Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.
			h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	30	m	2 31	4 2	m 8 14	1 8
		a	2 55	4 5	7 59 a	−1 2
Sat.	31	m	3 23	4 4	m 7 16	1 7
		a	3 50	4 2	8 2 a	−0 8
S.	1	m	4 16	3 6	m 8 41	1 8
			4 39	3 0	9 43 a	−0 3
M.	2	m	5 30	2 9	m 10 11	1 6
			6 12	2 8	10 30 a	1 1
Tu.	3	m	6 2	3 1	m 11 41	1 1
			5 [illegible]	2 3	11 14 a	0 4
W.	4	m	6 36	3 5	m 0 48	0 7
			6 54 a	2 1	11 54 a	0 0
Th.	5	m	7 5	3 9	1 38 a	0 1
			7 54 a	2 0		

The height of mean sea-level has been determined at 7.59 feet above zero of the tide-gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard; and the Low-water Ordinary Spring-Tides, to which datum the heights in these tables are referred, as 1.595 feet above zero.

The heights in the Tables marked with a minus (−) sign are below Low-Water Ordinary Spring-Tides, and should be subtracted from the constants given above.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

28th May, 1884, at 4 P.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Manila	29.62	84.0	74	WSW	5	c	—
Hongkong	29.67	77.9	81	NW	1	c	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foochow	29.[illegible]	74.0	84	NE	1	c	—
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	29.28	—	—	SW	1	—	—
Wind'w'd stock	29.98	43.7	—	—	0	ov	—

27th May, 1884, at 10 A.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Manila	29.62	83	83	W	1	c	—
Hongkong	29.[illegible]	76.2	88	E	4	c	0.14
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foochow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	29.81	—	—	NE	1	—	—
Wind'w'd stock	29.58	41.6	—	ES	4	ov	—

☞ The Barometer and the Temperature have fallen.

W. DOBERCK.
Hongkong Observatory, 29th May, 1884.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

	Previous day, at 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.67	29.70	29.66
Temperature	77.9	76.2	74.6
Humidity	8	88	90
Direction of wind	N.W.	E	E
Force of wind	1	4	4
Weather	O.	O.	O.D.
Rain	—	0.14	—

1.—BAROMETER reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit and to the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2.—TEMPERATURE in the shade in degrees and tenths Fahrenheit.
3.—HUMIDITY in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4.—DIRECTION OF THE WIND to two points.
5.—FORCE OF THE WIND according to Beaufort Scale.
6.—STATE OF THE WEATHER: B. blue sky; C. detached clouds; D. drizzling rain; F. fog; G. gloomy; H. hail; L. lightning; O. overcast; P. passing showers; Q. squally; R. rain; S. snow; T. thunder; V. visibility; W. dew (wet).—The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the average of their signification.
7.—RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.
For further particulars see "Instructions for making Meteorological Observations in China" (KELLY AND WALSH, Hongkong).

W. DOBERCK.
Hongkong Observatory, 29th May, 1884.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN.	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
HAVRE AND HAMBURG	Flintshire (str.)	Haine		Adamson, Bell & Co.	On or about 13th June.
LONDON AND HAMBURG	Esmeralda	Jaeger	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL	Priam (str.)	Butler		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 2nd June.
LONDON &c. VIA SUEZ CANAL	Verona (str.)	W. Clement		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 5th June, at 4 P.M.
NEW YORK	Anna	Schildt	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	Oxfordshire (str.)	Jones		Russell & Co.	On 2nd June.
SAN FRANCISCO	Frank Carvill	Chapman	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA Y'HAMA	San Pablo (str.)			O. & O. S. S. Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C.	Martha	McPherson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Navesink	Weeks	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	Laju (str.)	Mann		Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On or about 11th June.
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS	Kashgar (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS	Khiva (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 7th June, at 3 P.M.
BATAVIA, SAMARANG, &c.	G. G. s'Jacob (str.)	Besseling		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-day, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA	Volga (str.)	Du Temple	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI	Thibet (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 7th June, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO	Electra (str.)	F. Nagel	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO	Principia (str.)	Kermish		Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Saghalien (str.)	Homery		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Massilia (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Glenartney (str.)	Sommers		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 4th June.
SHANGHAI VIA AMOY	Anchises (str.)	Jackson		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 31st inst.
ILOILO, AND SANDAKAN	Amatista (str.)	Hamlin		Russell & Co.	On 15th June, at 5 P.M.
ILOILO	Amatista (str.)	Hamlin	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SWATOW, SINGAPORE, &c.	P. C. Chom Klao (str.	Lightwood	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	On 1st June, at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	S. Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 1st June, at 9 A.M.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Agents,
Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [13

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK.

RATES ON FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS REDUCED to ½ PER CENT. NETT PER ANNUM FROM THIS DATE.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1881. [17

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1883. [899

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICES upon FIRST-CLASS RISKS to the extent of £15,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1881. [14

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at ½ per Cent. Nett premium per Annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [1

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [10

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877, IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [192

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [16

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE, THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [11

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [12

THE CHINA MERCHANTS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED) Tls. 1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

TONG KING SING, Esq., Chairman.
CHU YU CHEE, Esq. CHANG SU HO, Esq.
CHING TO CHAI, Esq. YIP YU TIN, Esq.
and ten others.

HO SHEN CHEE, Esq., Secretary.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

Usual returns of Premia, are made to all Contributors of Business whether Shareholders or not.

HO SHEN CHEE,
Secretary.

Head Office, Hankow Road,
Shanghai, 1st June, 1882. [1102

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

Hongkong, January, 1882. [947

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ½ %, nett per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [731

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1880, WHITE SEAL.
$19 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$20 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
GRAND VIN CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
$24 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LAROSE.
$12 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PONTET CANET.
$9.50 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7.50 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8.50 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
LORMONT.
$5 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
ALSO
CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s
WINES AND SPIRITS.
SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. [18

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, 1874
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s
MONOPOLE.
CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1881. [1259

IRON BEDSTEADS.
BENT WOOD FURNITURE,
great variety just landed.
CURIOSITIES.
PICTURES, PIANOS, UPHOLSTERY.
FURNITURE.
FOR SALE OR HIRE.
CASSUMBHOY, Opposite City Hall. [23

PORTLAND CEMENT.
J. B. WHITE & BROS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,
HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [55

FOR SALE.

REAL SCHIEDAMSCH JENEVER in Stone Bottles; also POMERANZEN BITTERS and SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. PRIME SOURKROUT and RED CABBAGE, in Jars, and Salt HERRINGS, in tins.

SPORTING GUNS and RIFLES, REVOLVERS, and CARTRIDGES, SHOTS, &c., &c.
J. F. SCHEFFER,
21 and 23, Pottinger Street.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1884. [639

FOR SALE.

WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER CHAMPAGNE.

Purveyors to Her Majesty the Queen and to H. R. Highness the Prince of Wales by Special Appointment under a Warrant dated 7th March, 1881.

1 Dozen Quarts ..... $22.50.
2 Dozen Pints ..... $23.50.

Apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1883. [974

J. AND R. TENNENT' ALES and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [19

"LEONHARDI QUELLE."

NATURAL GERMAN SELTZER WATER.

Bottled at the Seltzer-Spring near Gross Karben, in Cases of 8 Dozen Pints, $8.50 per Case.

PUSTAU & Co.—Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1883. [872

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, FIJI, AND TASMANIA.)

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Chartered Steamer
"LAJU,"
Captain Mann, will be despatched as above on or about WEDNESDAY, the 11th June.

Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office) will be received up to FOUR P.M. of the day previous.

Contents and Value of the packages must be declared.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1884. [966

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"SAGHALIEN,"
Captain Homery, will be despatched for SHANGHAI,
shortly after her arrival from Europe.

I. MARTIN,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1884.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MASSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"VOLGA,"
Captain Du Temple, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA,
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

I. MARTIN,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1884.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. British Ship
"FRANK CARVILL,"
Chapman, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1884. [895

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. German Bark
"ESMERALDA,"
Jaeger, Master, will load here for the above Ports and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1884. [834

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

NETHERLANDS-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BATAVIA, SAMARANG, AND SOURABAYA, VIA SAIGON, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship
"GOUVERNEUR GENERAAL S'JACOB,"
Captain Besseling, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 30th instant, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1884. [1022

STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"KASHGAR,"
will leave for the above place TO-MORROW, the 31st instant, at THREE P.M.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1884. [1015

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI, VIA AMOY.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSZE.)

THE Company's Steamship
"ANCHISES,"
Captain Jackson, will be despatched as above on or about the 31st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1884. [1017

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

THE Steamship
"ELECTRA,"
Captain F. Nagel, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1884. [1007

UNION LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"OXFORDSHIRE,"
Captain Jones, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 2nd June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1884. [990

FOR SHANGHAI.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEWCHWANG, HANKOW, and Ports on the YANGTSZE.)

THE Steamship
"GLENARTNEY,"
Captain Sommers, will be despatched as above on or about the 4th June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1884. [1023

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"THIBET,"
will leave for the above place on SATURDAY, the 7th June, at NOON.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1884.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MASSILIA,"
will leave for the above place about 36 hours after her arrival with the next English mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1884.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"FLINTSHIRE,"
Haine, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 13th June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1884. [841

UNION LINE.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

THE Steamship
"PRINCIPIA,"
Captain Kermish, due on or about 1st June, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1884. [1010

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR ILOILO AND SANDAKAN.

THE Company's Steamship
"AMATISTA,"
Captain Hamlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 16th June, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1884. [1014

FOR VICTORIA, B.C.

THE British Bark
"MARTHA,"
McPherson, Master, will load here for the above Port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1884. [897

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Bark
"NAVESINK,"
Weeks, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1884. [757

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. German Ship
"ANNA,"
Schildt, Master, will load here for the above Port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1884. [896

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "SAN PABLO," will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at THREE P.M.

To be followed by the S. S. "ARABIC," on MONDAY, the 9th June, at THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 %, from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 %, will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 % from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER, Agent.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1884.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, AND LONDON;
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "VERONA," Captain W. Clement, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON direct *viâ* SUEZ CANAL and usual ports of call on THURSDAY, the 5th June, at FOUR P.M.

Cargo will be received on board until TEN A.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until TEN A.M., on the day of sailing.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

CHEAP RESERVED ACCOMMODATION can be obtained in this Company's Steamers; for particulars apply at the Office.

N.B.—This steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1884.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

THE WEST AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Steamer
"NATAL"
J. Wood, Commander, under engagement with the Straits and Western Australian Governments, is expected to leave Singapore for Fremantle, calling at Batavia, Roebuck Bay, Cossack, Sharks Bay and Geraldton, as notified below:—

PROPOSED TIME TABLE.

NORTHWARD SERVICE.

Leaving Fremantle calling at Geraldton, Sharks Bay, Cossack, Roebuck Bay, and Batavia,						
18th April	2nd May	13th June	18th July	23th Aug.	11th Sep.	2nd Oct.
Arriving at Singapore,						
4th April	19th May	29th June	4th July	14th Aug.	28th Sep.	19th Oct.

SOUTHWARD SERVICE.

Leaving Singapore, calling at Batavia, Roebuck Bay, Cossack, Sharks Bay and Geraldton,						
12th April	24th May	1st June	10th July	20th Aug.	5th Sep.	21st Oct.
Arriving at Fremantle.						
30th April	11th June	16th July	25th Aug.	8th Sep.	30th Sep.	8th Nov.

The "NATAL" has a remarkably fine Saloon, and also excellent accommodation for Second and Third Class Passengers.

For Freight and Passage

EXTRACTS.

DESOLATION.

In fiercest heat of Indian June, I rode
Across an arid waste of burning sand,
At mid-day; all around the lonely land
Seemed desert, and in shrunken channel flowed
The river; overhead, a sky that glowed,
Not deeply blue, but wan with lurid glare,
The tyrant Sun, with fixed, unwinking stare,
Veiled by no cloudlet, in mid-heaven abode,
And crushed all Nature with his blinding ray.
No living thing was to be seen, but one
Huge alligator; on a sandbank prone
The loathly saurian, basking and serene,
Grim master of that grim, unlovely scene,
Fit type of utter desolation, lay.

H. C. I., in *Spectator*.

THE CHURCHES OF BERLIN.

No capital of Europe is probably so badly off as Berlin as regards both the number and beauty of its churches. In 1875 there were only sixty-four places of worship for nearly a million of people; as only seventeen per cent. of the population appear ever to attend, the want is not severely felt. The attendance on religious services on an average Sunday is, according to Dr. Schwabe, only two per cent. of the population. The oldest church in Berlin is St. Nicholas', some portions of the building dating from the thirteenth century; but the whole has been restored, and, in addition, has been furnished with two lofty towers. The interior is very picturesque, and exhibits the artistic styles of several periods. Here is the tomb of the noted Baron Puffendorf, Privy Councillor, and Judge of the Court of the Great Elector Frederick William. The Domkirche, or cathedral, on the east of the Lustgarten, is an insignificant edifice, erected in 1747, and restored in 1817; in which eighty ancestors of the royal family are buried, and the virtues of some of them recorded on monuments. Frederick William IV. intended to erect a new cathedral more worthy of his great capital, and to this end the foundations were completed, and a part of a burial-ground prepared—the Campo Santo, for which Cornelius designed cartoons; but the work was never brought to completion, and the unfinished Campo Santo is now a kind of museum, with casts of the Greek statues and reliefs excavated at Olympia at the cost of the German Government. The two churches in the Gensdarmen-markt—the Franzosiche Kirche and the Neue Kirch—were built in imitation of the twin churches on the Piazza del Popolo at Rome. Each has a domed tower 230 feet in height. The Roman Catholic church of St. Hedwig, behind the Opera House, was erected by Frederick the Great, in imitation of the Pantheon at Rome. The Gothic Klosterkirche, erected by the Franciscans towards the close of the thirteenth century, is the finest and best-preserved mediæval building in Berlin; the oldest portions extant are the choir and stalls, and several tombs, all of the fourteenth century; an incongruous belfry, towers, and vestibule were added at a recent restoration. Of the modern churches no particular account is needed, although it may be noted, in passing, that the slender spire of St. Peter's, 315 feet in height, is the loftiest in Berlin.—*Italian Times.*

STARTLING FEMALE DRESS REFORM.

In the State of Michigan there is a bold and unfortunate reformer, the wife of a dull and conservative man. The reformer is now suffering for the crime of being in advance of her age. She has a new and thoroughly artistic idea in regard to dress, and this idea has cost her the confidence and affection of her husband. It is the opinion of all intelligent women that there should be, if not identity, at least harmony of colour in articles of dress. Thus no intelligent woman would wear a red skirt, a yellow dolman, a blue hat, and green gloves at one and the same time. Of late the tendency to become mono-chromatic in dress has grown steadily stronger. There are women who go so far as to wear only red stockings with red skirts and never to put on a blue dress without at the same time putting on blueshoes, gloves, corsets, gussets, and p-t-t-e-ts. To this latter class belongs Ellen Palmer, the martyr of Michigan, and her offence, in the eyes of her husband, is that she carried her passion for mono-chromatic dress to a previously undreamed of extent. It was Mrs. Palmer's opinion that a woman's hair should always be of the same colour as the rest of her garments. She asked herself and her friends what consistency there was in changing the bonnet in order that it might correspond in colour with the dress and at the same time persistently wearing hair of an entirely different colour. Being convinced that it was her duty to bring her hair into conformity with the rest of her dress, she sent to Detroit and laid in 36 distinct suits of front and back hair, each suit being different in colour from all the others. Her customary hair had been black, and was, therefore, suitable to be worn only with a black dress; but having provided herself with hair of every known colour, from scarlet to moon-on-the-lake, earth-of-Egypt, and dust-of-Pittsburg, she made a point of changing her hair every time she changed her dress. The result was that whenever Mrs. Palmer took her walks abroad she created great astonishment and much popular enthusiasm. Her light blue "hang" never failed to attract a crowd of admirers, and her bright green after curls drew a mob of delighted men and boys after her. This failed to meet the views of her husband, a man who has no sense of the fitness of thing. He informed his wife that she should not go into the street unless she confined herself to two or three modest shades of hair, such as black, brown, or gray, and that if she ventured to show herself with blue, green, magenta, or other unusual hair, he would have nothing further to do with her. Of course this cruel and inhuman treatment drove Mrs. Palmer into the divorce court, where she hopes to maintain her right to wear such coloured hair as may please her fancy. Whatever may be the result of Mrs. Palmer's suit, it is evident that this is an arrable case. Since fashion claims it is proper for women to bind themselves to wear of only one colour and thus to render it impossible for them to bring their hair into unison with the colours of their dress.—*New York Times.*

THE BARN OWL.

When twilight gray falls in her sober livery all things clad in feathers leave the barn owl, lowlier, white-breasted, to screech, owl-like, forth from its stronghold in the battlemented tower, a single, ghastly spectre, or, haply, with its consort, to hoot and hooo-hooo.

Not moping, nor whooping, nor dolorous, not melancholy, nor bodding to Nevermore, nor, or anchoring, with raven wing, his issues forth as a very devil, and, like another spirit of the night, sails about seeking whom he may devour. Away pass the ivy tod, down by the ricks, and silently over the old wood; across the meadows, through the open door and out of the house of prayer round the lichened tower, and away on the course of the brook. Soon the returns to the four lowly dwellings, where, mouse in one, chick and cockle in the other, lies, to be ripped up, torn and devoured, the blessing, coveting, and worship-worth of all the poets only understood the owls, by all else they have been scandalously libelled, from Virgil down wards to the Poet Clare. Musical in the sacred Scriptures, Micah, speaking sorrow from the depth of his heart, says, "I will make a wailing . . . and mourning as the owls;" and again, Isaiah, setting forth the desolation of Idumea, "Her palaces shall be a resting-place for the screech owl." Poets write by day, and owls fly by night; and, doubtless, Mr. Gray and his school have their opinion of owls from staring at stuffed specimens in glass, or at the birds of wisdom surprised in the full light of day, when they will be seen blinking, ogling, nodding, spitting, and hissing at each other like very Satanics, and not as the representatives of Minerva in any wise. "Christopher North" is the only writer who has done justice to the owls, and justice to the poets for the matter of that, by his denunciation of their epithets and false images. The white owl never mopes, but holds his revels through the livelong night, and reigns supreme when all else is hushed and still. Laughing jackasses, mocking birds, whip-poor-wills, and hymns are stoics compared to the barn owl, and we have it on unimpeachable authority that the man in the moon has never upon any occasion heard the owl complain to Luna. And here Mr. Gray, much as we love his beautiful "Elegy," is all wrong again. Poor poets should not meddle with owls. Mr. Waterton tells us that this bird, when she has young, brings to her nests a mouse about every twelve minutes; so that you see she must be pretty actively employed, and have but little time wherein to make her poetical complaints to the moon! What does she do in the daytime? Climb up into this hay-mow with us and you shall see! There in an angle of the beam the white owl sits with her spouse, both snoring away like very—Brobdignagians. Ah! you have disturbed his owlship; he stops short in his snoring, blinks wide his great round eyes, and stares vacantly at—nothing. Remain still for a moment, and hide yourself behind the old peat "sled;" then the worthy couple go on snoring and snivelling, including their wisdom-full heads towards each other, and the duet is continued—the most unearthly, ridiculous, grave, like-nothing-else noise you ever heard. Here they will stay all day, digesting the mice with which they have largely gorged themselves, until the gloaming, when they will again issue forth upon their madcap revellings. The food of the barn owl consists of mice, rats, voles, shrews, small birds, and fish, and the remains of almost all these animals may be found in the balls which it ejects. Dr. Altam examined 700 of these pellets, and found in them the remains of sixteen bats, three rats, 237 mice, 693 voles, 1,590 shrews, and twenty-two birds. Sixty mice in a single night is not bad work, but as both male and female feed the young, and must themselves be fed, 100 mice and rats is the lowest computation we can make. When we were lads we well remember gathering a basket full of the pellets which the barn owl ejects near its nest. As each ball contains the remains of six or seven small quadrupeds or birds, these ejected pellets are proof positive of the good which this bird renders to agriculturists. The pellets referred to must have accounted for thousands of small though destructive rodents. Fish, too, or rather their remains, we have found in the owl's nest. Well we remember the silently flowing reach in the river, shaded by red and brown beechen trees, where we saw this Nimrod of the night flying beneath the boughs of the overhanging trees with a fish in its claws. This clever mouser, then—this cat with wings—has a strong claim to our protection, and let not idle superstition prevail on us to further its destruction. You must look for the nest of the owl in some ivy tod, or in a scooped-out hollow upon the grey and mouldering ruin, in loophole of barn, stump of decayed tree, church tower, or rick, or even in the pigeon-cote, for the owls dwell peaceably with the rightful owners thereof, never by any chance devouring the tender young ones. Once, we remember, whilst spending our summer vacation at a lonely farm-house among the hills, going out with a manservant to shoot owls. Young as we were, we pleaded long and earnestly that they might be spared, urging that if now and again they took a young pigeon, they did infinite good as a "set-off" by the quantity of vermin they destroyed. The fellow would not be moved by our entreaties, however, as he knew perfectly well that the pair of owls that had their nest upon the beam in the barn had eaten his young pigeons. After lying for some time under the sycamore at the top of the fold, one of the owls skimmed silently over the trees and entered the cote. Soon it emerged with its prey in its claws. "There," said the man, "caught in the act." And so it was—of killing one of the largest rats we ever saw; for the stupid rustic fired and killed it, and this rodent dropped from its claws. Rats were the authors of the mischief, which, if allowed, the owls would soon have exterminated. The eggs of the barn owl are white and roundish. Generally three or four are found in one nest, which is composed of loosely laid sticks, straw, and hay. It breeds from April to December, and not unfrequently young ones and eggs may be found in the same nest. The superstition which attaches to the owl goes back to the times of our earliest literature. Pliny and the ancient Roman writers not unfrequently introduce it, and they have been followed by the early English writers, but more especially the dramatists. The country folk of our own rural districts, seeing the owl fly by day, know it to be an omen of death or mishap, and old crones hear the death-screech of the owl as it flaps its wings against the lattice of the cottage, and foretell the death of some of the "bairns" by the wild modulations of the gilly-owl's death-song. Our esteemed friend, Mr. J. C. Harting, in his "Ornithology of Shakespeare," referant length to these strange superstitions. In *Macbeth*, the doleful cry of the owl pierces the ear of Lady Macbeth while the murder is being done:

"Hark! Peace!
It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal bellman."

She foretokens ill luck if an owl appears on the birth of a child; hence Henry addressing Gloster:

"The owl shriek'd at thy birth, an evil sign."

Again, as messenger after messenger arrives with ill news for Richard, he says:—

"Out on ye, owls! nothing but songs of death."

Mr. Waterton, however, who was always a friend to the wise representative of Minerva, fondly quotes one little ode which, he says, shows pity for the persecuted barn owl:—

"Once I was a Monarch's daughter,
And sat on a lady's knee;
But now I wildly roam
Banish'd to thy tree.
"Crying hoo, hoo, hoo, hoo, hoo, hoo,
Hoo, hoo, hoo, my feathers are cold;
Pity me, for here you see me,
Persecuted, poor, and old.

—*Leeds Mercury.*

A GAS-METER.

An American contemporary thus defines a meter: "An opinion that long prevailed that a meter is a contrivance that works twenty-seven hours a day, eight days a week the year round, and when you resolve to economise in the use of gas it throws in a couple of extra hours daily without charge."

DIAGNOSIS OF LAUGHTER.

The Providence *Journal* says that of three varieties of loudness—that of dress, laughter, and talk—the first is the most objectionable, since we have only to close our eyes and we are not offended by it. "We believe," it says, "that psychologists are agreed that the *ha ha*, higher indicates a cultured mind, the *he he* hinds a shallow mind, and a *ho hoing* laugh express mind.

ON SALE.

THE
CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY
For 1884.
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

(TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ISSUE).
ROYAL OCTAVO, pp. 1,080.....$5.00.
SMALL EDITION, pp. 684.....$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, and is again much increased in size.

It contains DESCRIPTIVE and STATISTICAL ACCOUNTS of, and DIRECTORIES for

HONGKONG—
Do. Ladies' Directory
Do. Military Forces.
Do. Chinese Hongs.
MACAO.
CHINA—
Pakhoi.
Hailow.
Whampoa.
Canton.
Swatow.
Amoy.
Takao.
Taiwanfoo.
Tamsui.
Keelung.
Foochow.
Wênchow.
Ningpo.
Shanghai.
Chinkiang.
Wuhu.
Kiukiang.
Hankow.
Ichang.
Chungking.
Chefoo.
Taku.
Tientsin.
Peking.
Newchwang.
COREA—
Seoul.
Jenchuan.
Fusan.
Yuensan.
VLADIVOSTOCK.
NAVAL SQUADRONS—
British.
French.
SHIPPING—Officers of the Coasting Steamers of
P. & O. S. N. Co.
Messrs. Maritimes.
M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Indo-China S. N. Co.
Douglas S. S. Co.
China Merchants'
JAPAN—
Nagasaki.
Kobe (Hiogo).
Osaka.
Tokio.
Yokohama.
Niigata.
Hakodate.
THE PHILIPPINES—
Manila.
Cebu.
Iloilo.
BORNEO—
Sarawak.
Labuan.
British North Borneo.
COCHIN CHINA—
Saigon.
Cambodia.
ANNAM—
Hué.
Turon.
Quinhon.
TONQUIN—
Haiphong.
Hanoi.
SIAM—
Bangkok.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,
Singapore.
Malacca.
Penang.
MALAY STATES—
Johore.
Sungei Ujong.
Selangor.
Perak.
China & Manila Co.
Siemssen & Co.
H. C. & M. S. B. Co.
Scottish Oriental.
Miscellaneous Coast Steamers.

The LIST OF RESIDENTS now contains the names of ELEVEN THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED, AND SEVENTY THREE FOREIGNERS arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest order; the initials as well as the surnames being alphabetical.

The MAPS and PLANS have again been increased in number. They now consist of
FLAGS OF MERCANTILE HOUSES IN CHINA.
CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK.
NEW MAP OF THE FAR EAST.
MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON.
PLAN OF FOREIGN CONCESSIONS, SHANGHAI.
PLAN OF YOKOHAMA.
PLAN OF MANILA.
PLAN OF SAIGON.
MAP OF TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

Among the other contents of the book are—
An Anglo-Chinese Calendar, Meantime of Sunrise and Sunset, Eclipses, Festivals, &c., &c.
A full Chronology of remarkable events since the advent of foreigners to China and Japan.
A description of the Festivals, Fasts, &c., observed by Chinese, Mahomedans, Parsees, Jews, &c., with the days on which they fall.
Comparative Tables of Money, Weights, Measures, &c.
The Hongkong Postal Guide for 1884.
Arrivals and Departures of Mails at and from London and Hongkong.
Scales of Commissions and Charges adopted by the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong, Shanghai and elsewhere.
Hongkong Chair, Jinricksha, and Boat Hire.

The APPENDIX consists of FOUR HUNDRED PAGES of closely printed matter, to which reference is constantly required by residents and those having commercial or political relations with China, Japan, or any of the Countries embraced within the scope of the CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY.

The Contents of the Appendix are too many to enumerate in an Advertisement, but include—
TREATIES WITH CHINA—
Great Britain, Nanking, 1842—
" Tientsin, 1858—
and all others not abrogated
France, Tientsin, 1851
" Convention, 1860
United States, Tientsin, 1858
" Additional, 1869
" Peking, 1880
German, Tientsin, 1861
" Peking, 1880
Russia, various
Japan
Spain
Brazil
Peru
TREATIES WITH JAPAN—
Great Britain
United States
Netherlands
Corea
TREATIES WITH COREA
TREATIES WITH SIAM
TREATIES WITH ANNAM
TREATY WITH CAMBODIA
CUSTOMS TARIFFS
Chinese
Japanese
Siamese
LEGAL
Orders in Council for Government of H.B.M. Subjects in China and Japan, 1865, 1877, 1878, 1881
Rules of H.B.M. Supreme and other Courts in China and Japan
Code of Civil Procedure, Hongkong
Admiralty Rules
Foreign Jurisdiction Act
Act of United States Congress Relating to Treaties
Regulations for the Consular Courts of United States in China
Rules of Court of Consuls at Shanghai
Chinese Passenger Act
TRADE REGULATIONS
China
Japan
Siam
Customs Seizure, China
Customs and Harbour Regulations for the different ports of China, Philippines, Siam, &c.
Pilotage Regulations
HONGKONG
Charter of the Colony
Rules of Legislative Council
&c., &c.
The Treaties between United States and Corea, France and Annam, and several other items have not appeared in previous issues.

Orders may be sent to *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—
MACAO.....Messrs. A. A. da Mello & Co.
SWATOW.....Messrs. Quelch & Co.
AMOY.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW.....Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
NORTHERN & RIVER PORTS.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI.....Messrs. The C. & J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA.....Messrs. The C. & J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA.....Messrs. Kelly & Co.
MANILA.....Messrs. Diaz Puertas & Co.
SAIGON.....Messrs. Crottier & Co.
BANGKOK.....Messrs. A. Bowding & Co.
SINGAPORE.....Messrs. Style & Co.
PENANG.....Messrs. Maynard & Co.
COLOMBO.....Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson.
LONDON.....Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON.....Messrs. Geo. Street & Co.
LONDON.....Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRAN'CO.....Mr. M. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 26th January, 1884.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY BRINKER ON THE 29TH MAY, 1884.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.25 to 2.10
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.90 to 3.65
Cotton Yarn, No. 10 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$88.50 to 93.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400lbs.	$98.00 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$112.00 to 116.50
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$78.00 to 79.50
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyeal Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.60 to 2.85
Dyeal Brocades Sheetings, per piece	$3.65 to 3.70
Dyeal Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.55 to 2.35
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 3.00
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.55 to 1.58
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.77 to 1.85
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.02
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.65 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.97 to 3.00
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. & 33 in. 61bs. p. pa.	$1.20 to 1.25
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 7lbs. p. pa.	$1.35 to 1.40
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8lbs. XO p. pa.	$1.30 to 1.35
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8lbs. VV p. pa.	$2.30 to 2.35
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8lbs. XX p. pa.	$2.45 to 2.50
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.63 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.63 to 0.72
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.35
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.65
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.80 to 3.30
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.45 to 3.50
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.20 to 3.25
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, BF, per piece	$5.20 to 5.32
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.45 to 3.85
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$3.75 to 3.85
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.25 to 4.45
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$5.70 to 5.75
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 7.70
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$6.35 to 6.70
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	6.70 to 6.75
Lastings, DD, per piece	$12.50 to 13.50
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.72 to 0.73

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per picul	$3.65 to 3.70
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$3.25 to 3.10
Iron, Bar, per picul	$3.30 to 3.35
Iron, Wire, per picul	$3.25 to 6.35
Lead, WB, per picul	$4.50 to 4.55
Lead, LB, per picul	$4.40 to 4.45
Lead, Hole Chop, per picul	$4.40 to 4.42
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$55.00 to 55.20
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$55.00 to 55.20
Steel, English, per tub	$3.65 to 3.75
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.15 to 4.25
Spelter, per picul	$5.60 to 5.65
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$33.40 to 34.50
Tin, Plates, per box	$4.90 to 4.95

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$23.00 to 23.50
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$2.45 to 2.55
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.75 to 1.65
Bark, Camphor, per picul	$17.50 to 18.50
Beche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$11.50 to 12.50
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$44.00 to 46.50
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$65.50 to 66.50
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$1,650 to 3,400
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$650 to 780
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$75.00 to 200
Brimstone, per picul	$2.55 to 2.65
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$13.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.60 to 8.00

PRODUCE.

Camphor, packed, per picul	$15.50 to 16.70
Camphor, Baroos, clean, per picul	$3,500 to 3,600
Camphor, Refuse, per picul	$1,800 to 1,950
Cardamoms, Superior	$125 to 135
Cardamoms, Inferior, per picul	$22.00 to 23.00
Cloves, per picul	$35.00 to 36.50
Coals, Afoon, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.25 to 10.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.25 to 10.00
Coffee, per picul	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$31.50 to 31.00
Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$15.80 to 16.00
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$16.20 to 16.60
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.80 to 17.00
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$16.20 to 16.50
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.40 to 17.88
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$17.50 to 18.30
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$4.20 to 4.30
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.10 to 4.20
Cuttlefish, Japan	$32.50 to 35.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chancheow, per picul	$26.00 to 27.50
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.8.0 to 2.9.5
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 2.2.5 to 2.3.5
Dried Lily Flowers	$7.85 to 8.15
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	$1.42 to 1.4
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	$3.10 to 3.25
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	$3.20 to 3.35
Fungus	$30.00 to 30.50
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.63
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul	$200 to 285
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul	$160 to 210
Gums, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 12.7.0 to 18.0.0
Gums, Superior, per picul	Tls. 25.0.0 to 31.0.0
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$33.00 to 40.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.90 to 5.20
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.50 to 4.65
Mushrooms, per picul	$39.00 to 45.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$8.95 to 9.10
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$7.25 to 7.45
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$6.15 to 6.35
Musk, per ounce	Tls. 6.4.0 to 6.6.0
Peas, White, per picul	$2.21 to 2.26
Peas, Green, per picul	$2.25 to 2.35
Peas, Black, per picul	$1.75 to 1.76
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$2.06 to 2.12
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$2.15 to 2.25
Pearl Barley, per picul	$4.50 to 7.50
Potatoes Flour, per picul	Tls. 1.5.0 to 1.4.5
Putchuck, per picul	$13.00 to 14.00
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,900 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,100
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$1.82 to 1.84
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$1.76 to 1.78
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$1.64 to 1.65
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$1.40 to 1.42
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$1.87 to 1.90
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$1.75 to 1.70
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.71 to 1.72
Rice, Japan	$2.10 to 2.70
Saltpetre, per picul	$5.00 to 5.05
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$1.95 to 2.10
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$2.35 to 2.40
Sesamum, White, per picul	$3.85 to 3.95
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.4.5 to 2.5.5
Sharkfins, per picul	$55.00 to 60.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 29.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$11.50 to 12.00
Shortfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.5
Straits Produce, &c.—	
Betel Nut, per picul	$4.17 to 4.3
Pepper, White, per picul	$21.70 to 22.00
Pepper, Black, per picul	$13.50 to 13.90
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$5.30 to 5.50
Rattans, Banjar, per picul	$4.25 to 4.03
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$4.30 to 4.85
Sandal Wood, South Sea, per picul	$21.50 to 22.55
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.45 to 1.65
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.25 to 2.35
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. picul	$7.50 to 8.05
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. picul	$6.75 to 6.95
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$4.95 to 4.80
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$8.90 to 9.00
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$9.65 to 9.70
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$6.75 to 7.80
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$7.50 to 7.70
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.15 to 2.20
Wheat, Japan, per picul	$2.15 to 2.20
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 6.3.5 to 6.4.0
Window Glass, per box	$3.65 to 3.70

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Amatista	May 29	Hamlin	Brit. str	544	Russell & Co	
Arabic	May 28	W. G. Pearne	Brit. str.	4386	O. & O. S. S. Co	S. Francisco
Bengloe	May 28	Webster	Brit. str	1193	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Cassandra	May 27	Lindemann	Ger. str	1097	Siemssen & Co	
China	Jan. 25	G. Sathse	Ger. str	648	Iling Lee & Co	Canton
C. T. Hook	May 19	W. Jarvis	Brit. str	302	Tung Koo	Nagasaki
De Bay	May 23	W. C. Syder	Brit. str	1084	Mitsu-Bishi M. S. S. Co	Coast Ports
Douglas	May 29	S. Ashton	Brit. str	982	Douglas, Lapraik & Co	Yokohama
Electra	May 22	Nagel	Ger. str	1162	Siemssen & Co	
Fame	—	Stoneau	Brit. str	117	H. & W. Dock Co.	
G. G. S'Jakob	May 28	L. Besseling	Dut. str	1450	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Singapore
Hainan	Nov. 28	J. Woods	Brit. str	281	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Hampshire	May 23	A. Child	Brit. str	1599	Russell & Co	
Hankow	—	J. Ogston	Brit. str	1235	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Harter	May 27	Granlin	Brit. str	1196	Russell & Co	
Homan	—	T. T. Benning	Brit. str	1344	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Ichang	Mar. 13	Wallace	Brit. str	981	Captain	
Kashgar	May 20	Webber	Brit. str	1515	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay
Kiukiang	—	Clarke	Brit. str	1051	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Kiangchow	—	S. W. Goggin	Brit. str	283	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Miramar	May 28	B. J. Duggan	Brit. str	890	Butterfield & Swire	
Nam-yan	May 27	Garceau	Fr. str	435	A. R. Marty	
Nanshan	May 27	Blackburne	Brit. str	803	Hop Hing & Co	
Ocean	May 7	R. R. Brown	Brit. str	1039	Sang Shing	
P. C. Chom Klao	May 27	Lightwood	Brit. str	1011	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Pawan	—	Lefevour	Brit. str	1842	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Rosslyn	May 29	McKechnie	Brit. str	1049	Sun Hin & Co	
San Pablo	May 21	E. C. Reed	Amr. str	2113	O. & O. S. S. Co	S. Francisco
Saltee	May 22	Loreda	Fr. str	323	A. R. Marty	
Sea Gull	—	Hayden	Amr. str	48	C. Traders' Insurance Co	
Sikh	May 28	A. Scotland	Brit. str	1510	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Volga	May 24	Temple	Fr. str	1852	Messageries Maritimes	
Vortigern	May 20	J. Brown	Brit. str	876	Chinese	Yokohama
Wells	May 28	E. Piper	Ger. str	393	Wieler & Co	
White Cloud	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Yorkshire	May 25	Arnold	Brit. str	1427	Russell & Co	

SAILING VESSELS.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Anna Bertha	May 23	H. Kranje	Ger. bk	469	Siemssen & Co	
Anna	April 9	F. Schildt	Ger. sh	1255	Russell & Co	New York
Anna	May 22	A. H. Moller	Ger. sch	745	Melchers & Co	
Catalina	April 20	Williams	Brit. bk	484	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Caroline	May 10	Errekstone	Brit. sch	338	Chinese	
Ceylon	April 5	Borstow	Amr. bk	617	Russell & Co	
Daniel	May 12	P. Voet	Ger. bk	416	Wieler & Co	
Don Enrique	April 2	McAllister	Brit. sh	1312	Morris & Ray	
Esmeralda	April 9	Jager	Ger. bk	788	Carlowitz & Co	London
Figaro	May 13	B. Muller	Ger. bk	1007	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	London
Frank Carvill	April 29	Chapman	Brit. sh	1189	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Margarethe	Feb. 17	C. Poppe	Ger. sh	1228	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	New York
Martha	April 19	McPherson	Brit. bk	853	Russell & Co